TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE LOCAS-the most accurate timekerpers in the world.

SPRESS & Co. No. 487 Broadway.

TRESSES- RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUP-TURN-DI, S. MARSH, of the well-known home of Mash & Co., No. 2 Verey struct, area Horse opposite the church devotes per that attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Care Truss. Also every kind of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformation. (A lady attendant.)

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

At STRAKE'S FLAG EMPOLIUM, No. 60 Ceder at ... nearly opposite the Post-Office. BATCHELOR'S HAR DYE -Reliable, Harmless and instructed some; Block or Brown. Factory No. 51 Enclayer Fold and appaired at BANGRIEL R's Wig Factory, No. 10 hond-s

SOLDIERS TO THE RESCUE !- Young men rushing to an unboably closs e to bettle for their country's cause, should remember the fetal billions sever of the Scath. Hottowar's Pana used occasionally during the campaign will insure some discall to every man.

VIELE'S PORTABLE COOKING CAMP-STOVE, now in use at Washington by the Militia and Volunte recommend d by Major separal Sandford Brigadier-tree had, and Hospital Surgees Sayre. May be seen at the of No. 13 Head dway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Class Clath Fresser, Improved Loop Cisck, new etc. e Hemmer Binder, Cerder, &c., 905 Broadway.

# New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUDE," New York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Africa will close to-day at 124 e'clock.

Letters received at Washington from Andrew Johnson declare that he is hopeful of Tennessee, where he is laboring diligently and with zeal.

George Ashmun, who has just returned from Canada, says that the feeling there is strong and unatimous in favor of the United States, and that entire confidence is felt in our speedy triumph over the Rebels of the South,

By the Pony Express, at a late hour, we have news from California to the 11th. The Union demonstration on that day in San Francisco was a most glorious affair; nothing like it was ever known. The streets were gay with flags, and the crowd was immease. Speaking from several stands, a long procession, and the most glowing exhibition of euthusiasm, kept the city wild with excitement.

#### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news from Washington and Virginia this morning is not of a startling character. It is clearly the intention of Gen. Scott to proceed with sure steps, avoiding the risk of being compelied to retrace his way. Aggressive measures will not be taken till they can be so taken that there shall be no necessity of going twice over the same ground. Mean while the North is gaining strength and the South increasing in weakness, pinched in basket and store. If Jeff. Davis becomes impatient of a delay on our part which injures bim more than several pitched battles he may push on and make an attack. If this is done, the responsibility will be on his own head. Such seems to be the tener and tone of the word from Washington this morning.

Those who have within a day or two visited Alexandria say that the town seems like a deserted village. Four or five thousand peoplehave left Alexandria since the commencement of the present troubles. There were perhaps six companies of soldiers there, numbering at the outside 500 men. The Pawnee is lying close at hand, in an attitude quite discouraging to . traitors.

A Virginian, lately arrived in Washington, says that there are in the State from 50,000 to intends to push on to Pennsylvania. Gov. Letcher is calling on the soldiers to vote for the Ordinance of Secession at the approaching election, and it is said the voters in some districts will be forced to declare their votes openly, so that the Union men can be compelled to leave the State.

Persons who have recently passed through the South northward, say that they received some annoyance, though none of a very serious kind. Soldiers were everywhere in motion toward Virginia, all eager for fight.

It is said that 1,000 men left Harper's Ferry on Monday for Grafton, Va., to resist passage of

Federal troops to Wheeling. The New-York 2d Regiment passed through Baltimore yesterday, receiving many attentions,

and being cheered at various points of the route. The ship Gea. Parkbill of Liverpool, on the way to Charleston, S. C., was captured on the 13th by the Niagara. She was supposed to have arms and ammunition concealed beneath a load of salt, though her captain declared that he was in-

nacout of any ovil intent. The valuable services of Flord have been secured by the Rebels, who have made him a General. They must look sharply after their arms, unless the ex-Secretary has tamed his propensities since he ran away from the United

States Government. It is stated toat the rebels have established a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats

A reconnoitering party from Chambersburg yesterday visited the rebel camp. They saw 30 troops ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and 700 at Williamsport. It is believed that they intend a forward movement soon.

Gov. Ellis of North Carolina has telegraphed to Joff. Davis that his State has passed an act of Becession by a ununimous vote.

One hundred and twenty soldiers from the Philadelphia camp went to Baltimore yesterday and seized a large quantity of-arms, stored in an unoccupied house. There were taken 1,500 muskets and 4,000 pikes. The arms had been in the care of the city authorities.

Lieut. J. C. G. Heigrichs, Adjutant of Col. Sigel's regiment of United States Volunteers at St. Louis, is now in this city to ask from the public here that aid which a hostile and traitorous State Government denies to the faithful citiseas of Musouri who have culisted to defend the Constitution and the flag of the Union. Many of the rodunteers there are in absolute want of noces-aries of life, such as shors, socks, shirts, and blankets. All persons who may wish to contribute to supply them with these articles can address their gifts to the editors of any of the German pawapapers in this city.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Sending Gen. Butler to Fort Monroe is an act for which the Administration has the hearty thanks of the coputry-both as an evidence of its determination to extend the line of its operations, and of its disinclination to remain merely on the defensive at Washington, Defense is a good thing for a certain time, and Washington is a good place to defend; but a time must come when that attitude must cease to be a wise one, and when, rather than make the Capital the center of operations, it would be better to leave it a heap of brick and stone behind them, and march the army to the subjection of Rebels in their own country. We do not believe that the impotience of the North-and undoubtedly it ex--arises from a desire for precipitate action, but from a wish to see some strong proof that the Government is really awake to the magnitude of the crisis, and means to act with that energy and strength that shall convince the insurgents at the very outset that they have no alternative but submission. The feeling of the North is that we have a very bad and disagreeable job on hand, a very dirty place to clean out, and the more force and the more speed brought to bear upon it the better. She pours out her men and her money without stint, and she is ready to pour out her blood with as lavish a hand; and all she asks in return is that the Government shall catch her spirit, and be filled with her determination. She is thankful, therefore, for any indication that this is the case, and buils Gen. Butler's going to Virginia as no evidence of a renewed activity in Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

#### PEACE AND ITS FRIENDS.

" Friends of Peace" is a title complacently arrogated to themselves by the Free State sympathizers with the Jeff. Davis rebellion. Senator Bayard wants peace. Ben, Wood delights in peace. Nay, tois scotiment is not confined to the Free States; for Jeff. himself absolutely dotes on peace! He is so fond of it that he has a great mind not to take Washington, though the volunteer portion of his forces have enlisted for northfor else. In fact, every one wants ocace: we only differ as to the terms. Some want it with the Union; some without-a serious divergence: while other some, who would prefer either Union or Disunson with real and lesting peace to a desolating civil war, insist that such peace is only possible on a basis which recognizes the Right of the Nation to Be. Let us look at the matter a moment from the stand-point of these:

The City of New-York, with Long Island, Staten Island, Westchester, Rockland and Put nam Counties-in other words, New-York below the Highlands-contains a population of about 1,500,000, which has doubled within the last twenty years. It is surpassed in Population by but six, and in Trade and Wealth by still fewer of the States now composing our Union. It has peculiar interests and impulses, and is apt to differ in politics from the residue of the present Empire State. Its demagegues have often threatened its severance from that residue and its erection into a separate State. No one doubts that it possesses the elements of such separate existence; and, though we cannot doubt that the separation would be a grave mistake, we maintain the inalienable right of its people to seek it whenever they shall see fit, and to urge it by all legal and constitutional means.

But suppose it were to ignore these and re sort to violence, usurpation, insurrection-that a cabal of its Democratic politicians out of place were to a-semble and declare these Counties severed from the old and erected into a new State, were to proclaim Fernando Wood or some one else its Governor, and were to proceed to seize the State funds deposited in our City Banks, the State arms stored in our City Armory, &c., &c., and to arrest, imprison, torture and hang all who should disclaim their authority and hald themselves still citizens of the old Empire State, would it answer for the State to 85,000 armed men. He thinks Jeff. Davis and her loyal citizens to acquiesce in the separation? Would such acquiescence secure peace? Would it not, on the contrary, initiate and legitimize eternal anarchy and war? For, were this secession to be quietly submitted to, ali must realize that it would be followed by another and another. Every defeated party in a hotty contested election would undertake to take the section in which it predominated out of the State; every local grievance, like that of the Anti-Renters, would seek redress through a repudiation of the State's authority; and the inevitable end would be universal chaos and chronic dissolution. Under such a rule, Property would vanish, Industry languish, and the only right practically recognized would be the right of the strong hand. Hence, if we regarded the division of our State as an unmixed good, we should still insiet that it can only be safely, rightfully effected through the consenting action of the State as it is and of the Union.

Mr. Senator Bayard-fresh from the high councils of Montgomery and New-Orleans-tells his indigeant constituents that they have to choose between a bloody civil war and unqualified acquiescence in the secession of the States south of the Potomac-that there is no third course. Happdy Mr. Bayard's judgment is not beyond appeal or mitigation. Up to this point, he has been the intimate and confidential ally of the disunion conspirators. He acted with them in concecting and passing those Senate resolves of 1859-60, affirming the indefensible right of each and every Slaveholder to plant Slavery in the Federal Territories, with much more equally objectionable, which doomed the Democracy to inevitable defeat in the last Presidential Election. He went to Charleston as the leader of the delegation from his State, and did his atmost-and it was not a little-to divide and defeat his own party. He followed up the blow at Bultimere, bolted with the bolters, united with them in nominating Breckinridge and Lane, and gave those candidates the vote of his State. No man has done more, according to his ability, to produce the existing state of things, than James A. Bayard. And if he now backs water, it is from want of power, not of will, to go further. It Delaware could be deluded, inflamed, perverted, as Tennesece and North Carolina have been, he

would be henceforth a member of the Congress that

sits at Montgomery rather than of that soon to

assemble at Washington. But Delaware cannot

be thus bewitched-the lies too near the Free

States, sees their journals, understands too well

their spirit and purposes, and therefore will not

be hed into rebellion. The worst that Mr. Boyard

can do is to threaten to resign his scat in the

Senate, and that is not appalling. That seat, so

soon as vacated, will doubtless be filled by a

Philadelphia, but will hardly be so safe and so honored as his predecessor in making a pilgrimage through Charleston, Mostgomery, and New-Orleans.

### WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO!

Some anxiety undoubtedly is felt respecting he part which England may take in our Ameri-

Two or three times motions on the subject in the House of Commons noticed for particular days have been postponed, doubtless from a desire to hear more and later news from this side before entering upon a discussion which will be watched here with jealous interest.

Mr. Adams, our new Minister to England, will arrive, it may be reasonably presumed, before this discussion is undertaken. His instructions, and the vet more significant instruction of the magnificent uprising of the Free States in support of their Government and in vindication of their in-ulted flag, will, it may not be doubted, greatly modify the tone of that

Respecting the instructions to Mr. Adams, it not mere congecture when we assume that they will be as explicit as those to Mr. Dayton, which have been published, in declaring that under no possible circumstances will this nation consent to any separation of the Union, or severance of its territory, or rejection of its authority. Mr. Adams will declare distinctly that any recognition by the British Government, official or mofficial, of any person purporting in any way to represent the Southern Confederacy, will be esteemed such an offense as to require bim immediately to demand his passports and retire, and to cause his passports to be sent to the British Minister at Washington: further, that any offer by Great Britain of mediation between this Government and its rebellious citizens would be resented as an affront; and, finally, that such ground will be taken respecting privateers and etters of marque as to make it sure that Great Bestam will neither open her ports to the private fillibusters of Mr. Jefferson Davis, nor give them

any countenance. The proclamation about to be issued by England at the moment of the departure of the Persia is in periect harmony with this view, and it may be taken for granted, as it seems to us, without any violent assumption, that neither the principles, the sympathics, nor the interests of England will allow her to interpose in any manner in behalf of a band of conspirators, whose only bond of cohesion is Slavery and the propagand of Slavery.

Though Cotton has overlaid conscience in too nany American bosoms, the people of Englandoutside of Manchester at least-are free from this corruption, and no Ministry could stand an hour that should venture to make common cause with, or even show ordinary courtesy, to such a Confederacy as that of Jefferson Davis.

England, then, we answer, will do nothing but abide the event, using all efforts meanwhile to supply herself with cotton from elsewhere,

### GOV. MAGOFFIN.

It was not necessary for Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky to issue a proclamation to prove himself a Secessionist at heart. Yet be has seen fit to do so. He is by no means a bold traitor, either; instead of taking upon himself the responsibility of the step he proposes, he pretends that 'many good citizens" bave requested him to forbid the passage of Federal troops through the State of Kentucky, or the occupation by the United States of any post or place therein. But this subterfuge deceives no one; the "good citi-'zens" are like the Mrs. Harris of Sairey Gamp, or like the "friend in the city." who always furnishes the money which Moses or Solomon lends. The Kentucky Governor is ashamed of his own work, and weakly tries to target it

As might be expected, the position taken by this official is as untenable as the road by which be reaches it is tortuous. With an impudence quite stopendous he warns the United States that he-he, Gov. Magoffin-" solemnly forbids any movement upon Kentucky so l, or occupation of any post or place therein, for any pur-"poses whatever." He then warns-still with his tarcical solemnity-all the citizens of the unfortunate State which calls him Governor not to take arms against the Southern Rebels, but to organize themselves into an efficient home guard for the purpose of opposing the Federal Government if it attempts to exercise its right to put down treason. He makes a shallow pretense of cloaking this distinct position, but his proclama-

tion has no other meaning. "The peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now raging between the United and Confederate States! This is one of Gov. Magoffin's most luminous sentences. One would think that Kentucky was a calm, somewhat bored spectator of a drama, to see which she had merely taken a private box, but in which she had no special interest after the fall of the curtain upon the first or second act. It is not possible that even Gov. Magoffin can be so deplorably deficient in the article of brain as to imagine that any one of these United States can be a neutral party in the present struggie. Wno is not for us is against us-an axiom too plain to require stating till this inconceivable proclamation made its appearance. There is no such thing as neutrality possible. If this manifesto has any menoing whatever-a matter not yet beyond a questionit says that the presence of United States troops upon the soil of Kentucky will be resisted What then becomes of the neutrality, the peaceful attitude" of that State?

The Governor who made the singular official paper here alluded to has taken an oath of allegiauce to the Constitution of the United States He may not have understood the meaning of that oath. Indeed, when this latest evidence of his mental capacity is taken into the account, it seems quite improbable that he could have comprehended the significance of what he swore to do. Yet he must have some friend who can tell him that he is now breaking his oath, and putting himself in the position of a rank tractor. If this is stated to him with great simplicity and distiuctuess he may grasp it.

It is a matter of very little consequence what Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky says, or what sort of proclamations he makes. The loyal people in these days have very little regard for treasonsble or imbecile officials, even though they be Governora. The legal people of Kentucky bave declared, with a voice still vibrating through the land, that they will sustain the Federal Goveroment as far as possible with heart, hand, and better man, who will need no bodyguard in purse. They have armed themselves: they have

called to their head the hero who carried Sumter through its dreary suspense and brilliant fight; their future acts will be worthy of themselves, of the State to which they belong, of the man under whom they wish to serve, of the fing they will nobly defend and sustain. A proclamation like this of their unworthy Governor, will be for them of less moment than the crackling of thorns under a pot.

#### THE COUNTY PINANCES. The Controller yesterday submitted his snound report of the finances of the County of New

York, for the year 1860. The year began with a balance of \$82,853 84, and an appropriation of \$3,568,393 69, making a total of \$3,651,247 53, of which \$3,571,590 50 was expended, leaving surplus Dec. 31, 1869, of \$279,656 95. In the early history of the city, the Municipal Governmeat was carried on without recourse to direct taxation, the income accruing from the liberal grants, charters, and privileges, bestowed by the State sufficing for all purposes. But with the introduction of improvements came debt, extravegance, peculation, and direct taxation. The Controller points out the fact, already too palpable to tax-payers, that the appreciation of the value of the real and personal property of our citizens does not by any means keep pace with their constantly increasing tax bills and renews the suggestion that instead of devising ways and means of squandering money wrong from the property owners, our Municipal legislators should endeavor to increase the sources of revenue for the support of the City and County Government. In the opinion of the Controller, all officers whose salaries are paid from the County Treasury should, so far as practicable, receive a fixed compensation for their services, and all fees which they are authorized to charge for official services should be paid to the County Trensury, It would also seem equitable that the various public offices should be generally self-sustaining, and that the fees charged for services rendered therein should be fixed at a rate sufficiently high to pay the salaries and other necessary expenses incident to such offices so far as practicable. Were this rule to be adopted the County Cherk, the Sheriff, and the Register would contribute, be tween them, about \$100,000 a year to the county justend of drawing upon the Treasury for salaries, stationery, fuel, and a hundred other costly purposes. The suggestion in regard to the main tenauce of our Civil Courts is also just and salutary. There is manifest injustice in taxing the peace-loying citizen to support tribunals for the beneat of the litigious and quarrelsome. Were a tax imposed upon every suit brought in our County Courts, to be prepaid by the plaintiff, the Courts would become self-sustaining lastead of a burden of between three and four hundred thoueand dollars a year upon the community at large, and we doubt not his advice will be received

with general favor. In conclusion, Mr. Haws says:

" In view of the unsettled condition of national effairs, and of ount of State and City exponditures incident thereto, the the payers of our City and Count, may justify demend that all matters involving the expectiture of money, not absolutely dispensable, shall be laid over to a more favorable time; and that every possible retreachment, consistent with the pubnterests, small be made in the ordinary expenses of the County Covernment."

Our 7th Regiment is coming home at the expiration of the thirty days for which it was mustered into service. This is well; and we shall be glad to see the gallant 71st and other of our regiments that went forth so promptly in an emergency which no longer exists, restored to their homes and wonted avocations.

A war such as that before us requires soldiers culisted for its duration. Of such there will be no lack, and they are in rapid process of organ-

To this end our means and arms should be addressed, leaving our uniformed militia at nome as a body always ready and always to be relied on in any sudden peril.

Such was that which menaced Washington when the 7th marched forth so instantaneously to arrival of the 7th New-York, and 8th Massachusetts Regiments, did save Washington from attack. Such we know to be the opinion of competent judges on the spot. For 48 hours before their arrival. Washington had been con eletely isolated -without communication by mail or wire with any part of the country; in utter ignorance of what, if any, help were coming to them, and with the certainty of treason within, and reckess enemies all round. Many families had fledall were preparing for the worst. For two nights there had been no sleep, and when the 7th Regiment marched into Pennsylvania avenue, in their fine martial array, "a heavy weight was lifted," as we heard a very eminent personage say, from the heart of every leyal resident of Washington. For this the Regiment went. The perd was great, and they knew it, and were anxions to ncounter it. That peril is now past; and we speak advisedly when we say that it was the wish and decision of the General-in-Chief that this fine regiment abould be restored to its home, available in twelve hours from this city for any future call, and ready as they are available.

Let us then welcome back our gallant 7th, proud of what they have done and couldent that so call can be made upon them in moments of langer that they will not answer with a will and with like good result.

#### From Cinckanati. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

A special disputch from Cancinnati, published in lew-York paper on the 18th, stating that the bank of the Onio Vattey had been thrown out by the Cincianati Clearing-House is incorrect. The bank has no circulation, and the error probably grew out of the circumstance that this benk threw out Kentucky money on the day in question.

# Death of Dr. Dunlap.

SCHESECTADY, N. Y., Too-day, May 21, 1861. Dr. Thomas Dunlap, an old and highly-steemed resident of this city, celebrated for his many virtues and for his kindness and liberality to the poor, died at his residence this morning, aged 80 years.

## Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, May 21, 1-61.
The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is convexed in unusual session here. The Grand Lodge of the same Order also meets to-day. Both bodies are fully represented.

# Counterfeit Tens on the Broadway

PHILADELPHIA, Tuceday, May 21, 1861.

Peterson's Detector cautions the put lic against counterfeit 10s on the Broadway Bank of New-York. The city is flooded with them, and they are an excellent institution.

Personal.

Mr. Rus ell, the correspondent of The Londo Times, arrived here this morning.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

General Scott's Military Foresight.

The Time for an Advance Not Yet Arrived.

No Countermarching when Once on Poot.

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Intention to Attack Pennsylvania.

The Funeral Cortege of Col. Vosburgh.

THE MISSION TO CANADA. STRONG UNION FEELING THERE.

DESPERADOES IN MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Understanding between the Federal and State Troops,

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 21, 1861. AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

There is no ground for supposing that there is to be any immediate aggressive movement. "Immediate" and "very soon" mean, in military phraseology, something slower than they do in common language. Those expecting forage on detached points, where success would amount to title and failure be disastrous, are liable to disappointment. Senators and others urging this selicy would substitute a guerilla worfare for a decisive campaign. Gen. Scott boasted in Mexico that he never made a countermarch. He will move from several sides with a number of columns open Virgioia, postponing aggressive operations until they can be made upon a scale such as render resistance hopeless. Meantime, the troops here are improving daily. Wagons and ambulances are preparing, while delay demoralizes and impoverishes his enemy. Jeff Davis may hasten the battle by moving toward Arlington Heights. His advance will be known early, and measures are complete to take possession of the Heigh's by the forces here at a momeet's warning. Although the plan of the campaign is undoubtedly this, no movement threatening positions or obstructing routes willbe permitted. Hence the attack upon Seawell's Point Battery. THE RUMORED ATTACK ON HARPER'S FEERY

The rumors of a demonstration at Harper's Ferry, or elsewhere in Virginia, on or after the vote oh Thursday, is unfounded. No importance is attached to the election. It is a foregone con-

## AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY. Two brothers, a New-York lawyer and a Bos-

ton banker, went on a pleasure trip to Alexandria to-day, not disguising their sentiments or residence. They were politely received by the banker's correspondent, who said 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants had left since the commencement of the troubles. It is a deserted village. Six companies, possibly 500, armed with Minié rifles, were the only troops seen. They were mostly boys. The uniforms are much like ours. Scouts on borseback, with United States sabers, ununiformed, were down to the Long Bridge. Handbills were out for a public meeting to rately the Secession ordinance to-night. They call for "a united front against the enemies toat have de-" stroyed our peace, whose armed forces menace "our State, and whose ships-of-war infest our waters." The Pawnee hes within biscuit-ton with port-holes open.

### THE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

A South Carolina Sociationist, recently from Virginia, by way of Harper's Ferry, reports 50,000 troops, insufficiently armed, in the State, distributed at various points, with a view to in fluence the election on Thursday. The Virginians estimate the number at 85,000. From what he observed, he believes it is the intention to attempt to transfer the battle-ground to Pennsylvania, moving from Harper's Ferry, which is low strongly fortified on all sides, Mr. Baily, Member of Congress elect from the

Worcester (Mass.) District, has arrived from Enterprise, Florida, where he spent the spring months on account of his health, much improved, Mr. Bailey came via Savannab, Nashville, and Louisville. He was advised that it was impossible to come through Virginia, having met two men turned back thence. His party consisted of thirty, including six Northern schoolmistresses, other invalue, and two army heutenants. The latter were threatened by a Savasnah meb, who were appeased by a West Point classmate, a licutement n the Confederate Army, and a formal arrest by the Mayor, who advised his immediate departure. At Atlanta his baggage was searched by a committee of the crowd. Spec al attention was paid to the schoolm stresses by the troops. Afterward the party divided. No passes were required. He had no trouble in Florids or on be journey. His invalidism was his protection. Mr. Bully reports soldiers everywhere in

motion toward Virginia, well disciplined, armed and equipped. At Chattanooga there were from 2,000 to 3,000. He beard no Union talk till be reached Kentucky. Many said "Union" till the President's proclamation. At Nashville they talked a lattle of the Union. At Knoxville Parson Brownlow and Audy Johnson would soon be crushed. They boasted of the certainty of annibilating the North, the certainty of England and France recognizing the Confederacy. They have the belief that the Confederate Government is rich, how rich is unknown. Money was scarce among the people. Specie was 15 P cent above bills at Savannah. Georgia money was worthless in Tennessee.

SECESSION IN MISSOURI. A large mail contractor at the Southwest has

ing Secossion feeling outside of St. Louis. He, and two others, from Arkansas and Texas, were true to the Government, and would never carry the Confederate State mails. He has come here to ask what he shall do. The Department can give no answer. The question is postponed tall A special order this evening reports Gen June, when Reagan's arrangement takes effect. Butler at or near Fort Meuros on the 18th inch.

arrived via Missouri. He reports an overwhelm-

Then it will be settled practically, sales & structed before. The case of carrying the man a nee the stoppage of steamboals, for \$34,000 at ditional for land service, shows a great make heretofore.

POPOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION. Gen. Walbridge has been recalled here to be important topographical information. He and

much sime in the Carolinas, Kontucky, Posses see, and Virginia, and is fanciller with the ten try. His information relating to the interior . dicates that the operations of the campaign and not confined to the scaboard. THE PUNERAL OF COL. YOSBURGH.

The Rhode Island Brigade led Col. Vosburge funeral cortege, followed by the New-York los, both with arms reversed and colors draped. Then came an open barouche, with the President and his two sons, Mesers. Seward, Chee, Cameron. The hearse next, drawn by four wat horses, the coffin wrapped in an American for and strewn with wreaths of beautiful flower.
The 69th next, as mourages, followed by many The scene was grand and imposing.

PRIVATE BLACK'S WOUND. Private Black, of Company E, 14th Regimes cannot, Surgeon Howiston says, recover, as & ball passed through the superior lobe of the rath lung. No cellapse of the lung has yet taken place. Orders will be issued, I understand, to all newly-arrived regiments to discharge their muskets, bereafter, immediately on their arriva and not further to jespard the lives of solder by drawing charges.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The New York Second are quartered on Persylvania avenue. They experienced no trouble in coming through Baltimore. Their musters were not loaded, but their revolvers were. The

The Fourteenth New-York Regiment will co camp near the Seventh.

The Michigan Regiment will encamp on Ocenecticut avenue. The general health of all the regiments is good. No ments, butter, eggs, or grain, were allowed

to pass the picket this morning for this mark-& The supply now here is very limited, but equal to the demand. THE MISSION TO CANADA. George Ashmun has returned from his special

mission to Canada, estirely successful. He re-

ports a strong sympathy for the United States.

and the belief in final victory is stronger ene MR. SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Seward's brilliant reception to-night of be followed by other members of the Cabiet. Mr. Chase has just taken possession of a house APPOINTMENTS.

Ezra Farrington has been appointed Postmater at Newburgh, N. Y. In the Patent Bureau, W. T. Dennis of Indiana has been appointed to a \$1,600 per assum clerkship in the Agricelyral burenu of the Patent-Office, vice C. L. Alesander, removed. J. E. Mendenhal and S. Y. Heoper of Indiana, and R. Locke of Ohio bare been severally appointed to \$1,200 per annum clerkships in the Patent-Office, and G. R. Adams has been removed from the Patent-Office cheef messengership. W. B. Baylor of Indiana bas been appointed to a first-class \$1,200 clerkship in the Peusion Bureau.

TENNESSEE.

Letters received here from Andy Johnson and that he is actively at work for the Union, and bopeful of success in Tennessee.

RELEASE OF SPIES. The spies recently arrested for using Secession language have been released on taking the can of allegiance.

A FLAG FOR THE WHITE HOUSE. The ladies of Washington will soon present to

the President, for the White House, a beautifd flag, 54 feet by 36, costing \$300.

THE VIRGINIA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation requesting soldiers to vote to-morrow, in order b carry the Secession ratification beyond all quetion. In the doubtful districts, it is said that their votes, and that if in favor of the Union, they will be straightway compelled to leave the State. The Union men are uncertain how to act in this dilemma. It is also declared that travel into or through Verginia will be probbited after Thursday, except by special permit of the

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SEVENTH. The 7th Regiment complain of the injustice with which their proposed withdrawal is species of. Their readiness to return, after a few day furlough, is unquestioned, and it is cortain tool many of them have been subject to severe losses during their absence from home, which they wid to endeavor to repair. A majority will return to serve, under any circumstances. After the parade of the Seventh last evening, they were addressed by Chauncey Shaffer, who, looking to the future of the Union Flag, declared that it must soon be waving at Montgomery, with Jeff. Davis waving beside it. The presentation of the Seventh's standard has ugatu been deferred, the flag having unaccountably failed to arrive from New-York.

OCCUPATION OF THE TROOPS. The belief in the absolute inactivity of the troops is not altogether well founded. There and certain vigorous movements occasionally under taken, which the public hear nothing of. Espected results of certain night expeditions will

probably appear before long. ANOTHER SPY ARRESTED. A man calling himself Capt. Beecher was arrested as a spy ye-terday afternoon, in the camp of the New-Jersey Brigade, and held at

examination. A PEACEMAKER.

Dr. Wayne, who believes he can pegotiste peace, and has just returned from Mostgomery, has had into views with the President, but the

NOT VERY BELLIGERENT.

A friend of Gen. Lee reports him as exylen whether the war ended in five days or ten years, negotiation must come. This doesn't sound very belligerent.

A PROPER SUBSTITUTION.

It is not improbable that the Second which now waves over Alexandria, will disap-

pear before morning. Perhaps it will be re-placed by the Stars and Stripes. The paired volunteers want a dash at it. THE NAVAL BRIGADE Lieut. Bartlett's Naval Beigade, 1,200 street

has been accepted. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLES.

Sales C 2 Octobra Constitution in Franchista " doctrina and p. ca. " Tallyon in all